To STING. *v. a.* Preterite, *I stung*, participle passive *stung*, and *stung*. [ȝrincan, Saxon; *stingen*, fore pricked, Islandick.]

1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions.

The snake, rolled in a flow'ry bank,
With shining checker'd slough, doth *sting* a child
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakespeare.*

That snakes and vipers *sting* and transmit their mischief by the tail is not easily to be justified, the poison lying about the teeth and communicated by the bite. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. To pain acutely.

His unkindness
That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear right,
To his doghearted daughters: these things *sting* him
So venomously, that burning shame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakespeare.*

No more I wave
To prove the hero.—Slander *stings* the brave. *Pope.*

STING. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp point with which some animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous.

Serpents have venomous teeth, which are mistaken for their *sting*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

His rapier was a hornet's *sting*,
It was a very dangerous thing:
For if he chanc'd to hurt the king,
It would be long in healing. *Drayton.*

2. Any thing that gives pain.

The Jews receiving this book originally with such *sting* in it, shews that the authority was high. *Forbes.*

3. The point in the last verse.

It is not the jerk or *sting* of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis. *Dryden.*

STI'NGILY. *adv.* [from *stingy*.] Covetously.

STI'NGINESS. *n. s.* [from *stingy*.] Avarice; covetousness; niggardliness.

STI'NGLESS. *adj.* [from *sting*.] Having no sting.

He hugs this viper when he thinks it *stingless*. *Decay of Piety.*

STI'NGO. *n. s.* [from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer. A cant word.

STI'NGY. *adj.* [A low cant word. In this word, with its derivatives, the *g* is pronounced as in *gem*.] Covetous; niggardly; avaricious.

A *stingy* narrow hearted fellow that had a deal of choice fruit, had not the heart to touch it till it began to be rotten. *L'Estrange.*

He relates it only by parcels, and wont give us the whole, which forces me to bespeak his friends to engage him to lay aside that *stingy* humour, and gratify the publick at once. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

To STINK. *v. n.* Preterite *I stunk* or *stank*. [ȝrinian, Saxon; *stincken*, Dutch.] To emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction.

John, it will be *stinking* law for his breath. *Shakespeare.*

When the children of Ammon saw that they *stank* before David, they sent and hired Syrians. 2 *Sam.* x. 6.

What a fool art thou, to leave thy mother for a nasty *stinking* goat? *L'Estrange.*

Most of smells want names; sweet and *stinking* serve our turn for these ideas, which is little more than to call them pleasing and displeasing. *Locke.*

Chloris, this costly way to *stink* give o'er,
'Tis throwing sweet into a common shore;
Not all Arabia would sufficient be,
Thou smell'st not of thy sweets, they *stink* of thee. *Granv.*

STINK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Offensive smell.

Those *stinks* which the nostrils straight abhor are not most pernicious, but such airs as have some similitude with man's body, and so betray the spirits. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They share a sin; and such proportions fall,
That, like a *stink*, 'tis nothing to them all. *Dryden.*

By what criterion do ye eat, d'ye think?
If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for *stink*. *Pope.*

STI'NKARD. *n. s.* [from *stink*.] A mean stinking paltry fellow.

STI'NKER. *n. s.* [from *stink*.] Something intended to offend by the smell.

The air may be purified by burning of stinkpots or *stinkers* in contagious lanes. *Harvey.*

STI'NKINGLY. *adv.* [from *stinking*.] With a stink.

Can'st thou believe thy living is a life,
So *stinkingly* depending? *Shakespeare.*

STI'NKPOT. *n. s.* [*stink* and *pot*.] An artificial composition offensive to the smell.

The air may be purified by fires of pitch-barrels, especially in close places, by burning of *stinkpots*. *Harvey.*

To STINT. *v. a.* [*styntu*, Swed. *stunta*, Islandick.] To bound; to limit; to confine; to restrain; to stop.

The reason hereof is the end which he hath proposed, and the law whereby his wisdom hath *stinted* the effects of his power in such sort, that it doth not work infinitely, but correspondently unto that end for which it worketh. *Hooker.*

Then hopeless, heartless, gan the cunning thief,
Persuade us die, to *stint* all further strife. *Fairy Queen.*

Nature wisely *stints* our appetite,
And craves no more than undisturb'd delight. *Dryden.*

I shall not go about to extenuate the latitude of the curse upon the earth, or *stint* it only to the production of weeds, but give it its full scope in an universal diminution of the fruitfulness of the earth. *Woodward.*

A supposed heathen deity might be so poor in his attributes, so *stinted* in his knowledge, that a Pagan might hope to conceal his perjury from his notice. *Addison.*

Few countries, which, if well cultivated, would not support double their inhabitants, and yet fewer where one third are not extremely *stinted* in necessaries. *Swift.*

STINT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Limit; bound; restraint.

We must come at the length to some pause: for if every thing were to be desired for some other without any *stint*, there could be no certain end proposed unto our actions, we should go on we know not whither. *Hooker.*

Touching the *stint* or measure thereof, rites and ceremonies, and other external things of the like nature being hurtful unto the church, either in respect of their quality, or in regard of their number; in the former there could be no doubt or difficulty what would be done; their deliberation in the latter was more difficult. *Hooker.*

The exteriors of mourning, a decent funeral, and black habits are the usual *stints* of common husbands. *Dryden.*

2. A proportion; a quantity assigned.

Our *stint* of woe
Is common; every day, a sailor's wife,
The masters of some merchant, and the merchant
Have just our theme of woe. *Shakespeare.*

He that gave the hint,
This letter for to print,
Must also pay the *stint*. *Denham.*

How much wine drink you in a day? my *stint* in company is a pint at noon. *Swift.*

STIPEND. *n. s.* [*stipendium*, Latin.] Wages; settled pay.

All the earth,
Her kings and tetrarchs are their tributaries;
People and nations pay them hourly *stipends*. *Ben. Jobnson.*

St. Paul's zeal was expressed in preaching without any offerings or *stipend*. *Taylor.*

STIPENDIARY. *adj.* [*stipendiarius*, Latin.] Receiving salaries; performing any service for a stated price.

His great *stipendiary* prelates came with troops of evil appointed horsemen not half full. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

Place rectories in the remaining churches, which are now served only by *stipendiary* curates. *Swift.*

STIPE'NDIARY. *n. s.* [*stipendiaire*, Fr. *stipendiarius*, Latin.] One who performs any service for a settled payment.

This whole country is called the kingdom of Tunis; the king whereof is a kind of *stipendary* unto the Turk. *Abbot.*

STI'PTICK. } *adj.* [ȝrypticus.] Having the power to staunch
STI'PTICAL. } blood; astringent. This by analogy should be written *styptick*.

There is a sour *stiptick* salt diffused through the earth, which passing a concoction in plants, becometh milder. *Brown.*

From spirit of salt, carefully dephlegmed and removed into lower glasses, having gently abstracted the whole, there remained in the bottom, and the neck of the retort, a great quantity of a certain dry and *stiptical* substance, mostly of a yellowish colour. *Boyle.*

In an effusion of blood, having dossils ready dipt in the royal *stiptick*, we applied them. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To STIPULATE. *v. n.* [*stipulor*, Latin; *stipuler*, Fr.] To contract; to bargain; to settle terms.

The Romans very much neglected their maritime affairs; for they *stipulated* with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for transport and war. *Arbuthnot.*

STIPULA'TION. *n. s.* [*stipulation*, Fr. from *stipulate*.] Bargain;

We promise obediently to keep all God's commandments; the hopes given by the gospel depend on our performance of that *stipulation*. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To STIR. *v. a.* [ȝeyrian, Saxon; *storen*, Dutch.]

1. To move; to remove from its place.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to *stir* but as it was lifted. *Temple.*

Other spirits
Shoot through their tracts, and distant muscles fill:
This sov'reign, by his arbitrary nod,
Restrains or sends his ministers abroad,
Swift and obedient to his high command
They *stir* a finger, or they lift a hand. *Blackmore.*

2. To agitate; to bring into debate.

Preserve the right of thy place, but *stir* not questions of jurisdiction, and rather assume thy right in silence than voice it with claims. *Bacon.*

One judgment in parliament, that cases of that nature ought to be determined according to the common law, is of greater weight than many cases to the contrary, wherein the question was not *stirred*: yes, even though it should be *stirred* and the contrary affirmed. *Hale.*

3. To incite; to instigate; to animate.

With him is come the mother queen;
An Até *stirring* him to blood and strife. *Shakespeare.*

If you *stir* these daughters hearts
Against their father, fool me not so much
To bear it tamely. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The soldiers love her brother's memory;
And for her sake some mutiny will *stir*. *Dryden.*

4. *To* STIR *up*. To incite; to animate; to instigate.

This would seem a dangerous commission, and ready to *stir up* all the Irish in rebellion. *Spenser's Ireland.*

The greedy thirst of royal crown,
That knows no kindred, no regards, no right,
Stirred Porrex *up* to put his brother down. *Spenser.*

God *stirred* him *up* another adversary. 1 *Kings* xi. 23.

The words of Judas were very good, and able to *stir* them *up* to valour. 2 *Maccab.* xiv. 17.

Having overcome and thrust him out of his kingdom, he *stirred up* the Christians and Numidians against him. *Knolles.*

The vigorous spirit of Montrose *stirred* him *up* to make some attempt whether he had any help or no. *Clarendon.*

The improving of his own parts and happiness *stir* him *up* to so notable a design. *More's Antid. against Atheism.*

To *stir up* vigour in him, employ him in some constant bodily labour. *Locke.*

Thou with rebel insolence did'st dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian,
To *stir* the factious rabble *up* to arms. *Rowe.*

The use of the passions is to *stir* it *up*, and put it upon action, to awake the understanding and to enforce the will. *Addison.*

5. *To* STIR *up*. To put in action.

Hell is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming; it *stirreth up* the dead for thee. *Isa.* xiv. 9.

Such mirth the jocund flute or gamesome pipe
Stirs up among the loose unlettered hinds. *Milton.*

To STIR. *v. n.*

1. To move one's self; to go out of the place; to change place.

No power he had to *stir* nor will to rise. *Fairy Queen.*

They had the semblance of great bodies behind on the other side of the hill, the falsehood of which would have been manifest as soon as they should move from the place where they were, and from whence they were therefore not to *stir*. *Clarendon.*

2. To be in motion; not to be still; to pass from inactivity to motion.

The great Judge of all knows every different degree of human improvement, from these weak *stirrings* and tendencies of the will, which have not yet formed themselves into regular purposes, to the last entire consummation of a good habit. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To become the object of notice.

If they happen to have any superiour character, they fancy they have a right to talk freely upon every thing that *stirs* or appears. *Watts.*

4. To rise in the morning. This is a colloquial and familiar use.

If the gentlewoman that attends the general's wife be *stirring* of her, there's one Cassio entreats of her a little favour of speech. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

STIR. *n. s.* [*star*, Runick, a battle; *ystwrf*, noise, Welsh.]

1. Tumult; bustle.

What halloing and what *stir* is this to-day?
These are my mates, that make their wills their law,
Have some unhappy passenger in chace. *Shakespeare.*

He hath spun a fair thread, to make all this *stir* for such a necessity as no man ever denied. *Bp. Bramhall.*

Tell, said the soldier, miserable sir,
Why all these words, this clamour and this *stir*,
Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day? *Denham.*

Silence is usually worse than the fiercest and loudest accusations; since it proceeds from a kind of numbness or stupidity of conscience, and an absolute dominion obtained by sin over the soul, so that it shall not so much as dare to complain or make a *stir*. *South's Sermons.*

The great *stirs* of the disputing world are but the conflicts of the humours. *Glanville.*

After all this *stir* about them they are good for nothing. *Til.*

Consider, after so much *stir* about genus and species, how few words we have yet settled definitions of. *Locke.*

2. Commotion; publick disturbance; tumultuous disorder; seditious uproar.

Whensoever the earl shall die, all those lands are to come unto her majesty; he is like to make a foul *stir* there, though of himself of no power, yet through supportance of some others who lie in the wind. *Spenser's Ireland.*

He did make these *stirs*, grieving that the name of Christ was at all brought into those parts. *Abbot.*

Being advertised of some *stirs* raised by his unnatural sons in England, he departed out of Ireland without striking a blow. *Davies.*

Raphael, thou hear'st what *stir* on earth,
Satan from hell 'scap'd through the darksome gulf
Hath rais'd in paradise, and how disturb'd
This night the human pair. *Milton.*

3. Agitation; conflicting passion.

He did keep
The deck, with glove or hat, or handkerchief,
Still waving, as the *stirs* and fits of 's mind
Could best express how slow his soul sail'd on,
How swift his ship. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

STI'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *stiria*, Latin.] Resembling icicles.

Chrystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not much unlike the *stirious* or stillicidious dependencies of ice. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

STIRP. *n. s.* [*stirps*, Latin.] Race; family; generation. Not used.

Sundry nations got footing in that land, of the which there yet remain divers great families and *stirps*. *Spenser.*

Democracies are less subject to sedition than when there are *stirps* of nobles. *Bacon.*

All nations of might and fame resorted hither; of whom we have some *stirps* and little tribes with us at this day. *Bacon.*

STI'RRER. *n. s.* [from *stir*.]

1. One who is in motion; one who puts in motion.
2. A riser in the morning

Come on; give me your hand, sir; an early *stirrer*. *Shak.*

3. An inciter; an instigator.
4. STIRRER *up*. An inciter; an instigator.

A perpetual spring, not found elsewhere but in the Indies only, by reason of the sun's neighbourhood, the life and *stirrer up* of nature in a perpetual activity. *Raleigh.*

Will it not reflect on thy character, Nic, to turn barreter in thy old days; a *stirrer up* of quarrels betwixt thy neighbours? *Arbuthnot.*

STI'RRUP. *n. s.* [ȝrizȝenap, ȝrinap, from ȝrizȝan, Saxon, to climb, and nap, a cord.] An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

Neither is his manner of mounting unseemly, though he lack *stirrups*; for in his getting up, his horse is still going, whereby he gaineth way: and therefore the *stirrup* was called so in scorn, as it were a stay to get up, being derived of the old English word *sty*; which is to get up, or mount. *Spenser.*

Hast thou not kiss'd my hand, and held my *stirrup*? *Shak.*

His horse hipped with an old mothy saddle, the *stirrups* of no kindred. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Between the *stirrup* and the ground,
Mercy I ask'd, mercy I found. *Camden's Remains.*

At this the knight began to chear up,
And raising up himself on *stirrup*,
Cry'd out Victoria. *Hudibras.*

To STITCH. *v. a.* [*sticke*, Danish; *sticken*, Dutch.]

1. To sew, to work on with a needle.
2. To join; to unite, generally with some degree of clumsiness or inaccuracy.

Having *stitched* together these animadversions touching architecture and their ornaments, contemplative spirits are as restless as active. *Wotton.*

3. *To* STITCH *up*. To mend what was rent.

It is in your hand as well to *stitch up* his life again, as it was before to rent it. *Sidney.*

I with a needle and thread *stitch'd up* the artery and the wound. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To STITCH. *v. n.* To practise needlework.

STITCH *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A pass of the needle and thread through any thing.
2. [From ȝrician, Saxon.] A sharp lancinating pain.

If you desire the spleen, and will laugh yourself into *stitches*, follow me; yond gull Malvolio is turned heathen, a very renegado. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

A simple bloody sputation of the lungs is differenced from a pleurisy, which is ever painful, and attended with a *stitch*. *Harvey on Consumption.*

3. In *Chapman* it seems to mean furrows or ridges, and perhaps has the same meaning in the following passage of *Dryden*, which otherwise I do not understand.

Many men at plow he made, and drave earth here and there,
And turn'd up *stitches* orderly. *Chapman's Iliads.*

A *stitch*-fall'n cheek, that hangs below the jaw,
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw,
For an old grandam ape. *Dryden.*

STI'TCHERY. *n. s.* [from *stitch*.] Needlework. In contempt.

Come lay aside your *stitchery*; play the idle housewife with me this afternoon. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

STITCHWORT. *n. s.* Camomile. *Ainsworth.*

STI'THY. *n. s.* [*stedie*, Islandick; ȝreðe, hard, Saxon.]

1. An anvil; the iron body on which the smith forges his work.

My imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan's *stithy*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo